FIVE CENTS.

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WASHINGTON, D. C., SUNDAY MORNING, JULY 2, 1916.

# FUNSTON'S REPORT CITES HIGH TENSION ALONG THE BORDER House's Approval, by 279 to 2,

Killing of Mexican Official by Cavalryman Shows Danger of Clash.

OFFICIALS PESSIMISTIC OF PEACEFUL OUTCOME

Say Each New Affray Brings Nearer the General Fight They Think Inevitable.

TROOPERS ARE ON THE ALERT

Are Frequently Fired On and Take No Chances When They Encounter Armed Men Across the Boundary.

A definite statement of just how tight the tension has become between United States soldiers and Carranza troops on the Mexican border was sent to Washington late last night by Gen. Funston, in a telegram reporting the shooting of a Mexican customs inspector and a companion at Ysleta, Tex., by an American cavalryman, and, while the adjournment of the House of Representatives over the Fourth of July made it highly improbable that the crisis between the two governments will come to a final issue before Wednesday, officials here grow more and more pes-

opposite bank

bility of our men being killed when

armed Mexicans threaten to shoot at This condition of high-string tension was the outstanding feature in the Mexican situation last night, both in Washington and on the border. Despite

Washington and on the border. Despite growing impatience over Gen. Carranza's delay in complying with United States demands that he state his intentions toward American troops in Mexico under Gen. Pershing. President Wilson made no move yesterday toward laying the situation before Congress. Officials believe that the tension will continue for several days, and that the President will wait for a reply to the note sent a week ago today.

Information as to movements of Mexican troops beyond the border in the possession of Gen. Funston and the general staff was unavailable yesterday, owing to the new War Department censorship. Rumors that the Mexican forces are massing around the strip of territory heid by Gen. Pershipus's men were in circulation but while War Department officials refused to discuss them, it is known that they are fully confident of Gen. Pershing's ability to protect himself under any

# Expected to Reaffirm Orders.

The rumored movement of Mexican troops, however, appears to be in line with the decision Gen. Carranza is said by private dispatches to have adopted. It is predicted that he will reaffirm his intention to allow no operations of American forces on Mexican soil except toward the border, in the reply to said to exist, and which undoubtedly in the United States note he is reported to the United States note he is reported to be preparing. It was the order to this effect to Gen. Trevino, commanding in Chihuahua state, which gave the present crisis its most ominous aspect, and which Secretary Lansing, in his demand

Given After Brief Debate on Hay Bill Provisions.

SOLE RESPONSIBILITY PUT **UPON SECRETARY OF WAR** 

Provides Official Shall Designate Dependent Families of National Guardsmen to Receive Aid.

Two million dollars for the relief of lependent families of national guards passed the House yesterday by a votof 279 to 2, the dissenters being Representative James of Michigan and Rep resentative Small of North Carolina

The measure puts the sole responsi tion in the hands of the Secretary of War. He will designate what familie shall receive this aid, and from his de cision there shall be no appeal. Th bill specified a maximum of \$50 i onth for each family.

Before the bill was taken up for con sideration Representative Garland Du pre endeavored to swing the parliaa separate vote might be taken on the proposition to excuse from service The New Orleans representative was unsuccessful in this, but managed to express himself forcibly in favor of writing into the bill some method by which guardsmen whose families suffer because of their service in the regular forces could retire from the service. As the matter now stands, according to a letter received by Representative Dupre from Adjt. Gen. McCain, there is no way for guardsmen to get out of the service. The exemption proposition was introduced in the Senate, but was never before the House

Carolina delegation, Representatives Stedman and Small. The latter member, one of the two voting against the

simistic as each new border affray is reported.

The telegram from Gen. Funston quoted Gen. Bell as saying, in connection with the Ysleta incident:

"Mexicans have frequently fired upon parties on this side, and the American soldier has reason to put no faith in an armed man who acts suspiciously on the man who acts suspiciously on the measure, made a vigorous speech in against it, saying in part:

"Now that we have this question concretely presented in a separate bill, I feel free to voice my opposition to it and to express the reasons which actuate me. I realize full well the fine sentiment behind the members of this House in favor of this bill. I realize the force of their appeal to patriotism; but I insigt, whether I american people, and that this bill is not in the interest of real patriotism."

"This bill involves an unwarranted and unnecessary expenditure. No man can prophesy the amount that will be ultimately involved in it, even as ap-

# Speaks for Regular Army.

Chairman Hay of the military affairs committee said that \$2,000,000 would be sufficient until the next session of Congress. Representative Small then called attention to the fact that no similar legislation has been considered for the regular army:

regular army:

"The result of any such legislation at this time," said Mr. Small, "would be the demoralization and disorganization of the regular army. Some weeks ago we passed a bill increasing the regular army by 20,000 men, calling for volunteers to enlist. It has been stated that up to this time less than 12,000 of the 20,000 men asked for have enlisted, although strenuous efforts have been made to secure them. Why was it? I insist that such legislation as this will not have a tendency to create an attitude of mind upon the part of our citizens to enlist in the regular army and that it will increase part of our citizens to enlist in the regular army and that it will increase many fold the difficulties of securing sufficient enlistment to make up the larger army which has been authorized in the national guard defense act.

# Calls Law Inconsistent.

"Here is another illustration of the inconsistency of this proposed law: on Carranza a week ago, defined as a lif a member of the guard surrenders hostile act, tersely asking the defacto his life in the service of his country construed. then they are relegated to the general On the answer to this inquiry de- pension law, and I understand the

Some proper in the order should be some present if the order should be some present if the order should be some present if the order should be some present whether are relegated to the general beautiful and the present whether are relegated to the general beautiful and the present whether are relegated to the general beautiful and the present whether are relegated to the general beautiful and the present of the answer to this inquiry depends whether are relegated to the general beautiful and the present of the state of the present of the pr

# \$2,000,000 MILITIA OBREGON COUNTERS RELIEF GETS VOTE IN MOVE FOR MOVE **ALONG THE BORDER**

Carranza's War Strengthens Forces Opposite American Garrisons.

MEXICANS CONCENTRATE THEIR UNITS AT GUZMAN

National Guardsmen Arriving at Boundary Rapidly and Going Into Camp Awaiting Assignment.

TWO U. S. SAILORS WOUNDED

Men From Cruiser Salem Suffer in Clash With Armed Force at Tampico, Passengers From Vera Cruz Report.

SAN ANTONIO, Tex., July 1 -While the War Department today was moving into the frontier thousands of the national guardsmen, Gen. Obregon, Car-American guns, according to information that reached the intelligence department at Fort Sam

It was another day without news of any clashes between Mexican and American troops that face each other across the line, but almost all information obtainable indicated that Mexi can army officers were convinced that war was practically inevi-

Mexicans Concentrated at Guzman Pershing has established, and reported about. that apparently no operations for an early move were being made. Strong

early move were being made. Strong forces have been distributed along lines paralleling his positions, both on the east and west, but Gen. Funston and his staff officers continued to believe that Pershing could take care of himself if the Mexicans did begin to close in.

Increased caution was displayed at army headquarters today to keep secret the movement toward the border of the National Guardsmen. Agents of the Department of Justice were working in close touch with the military in efforts to learn of any plot to interfere with the movement of trains, and soldier guards watched the bridges along the railroads that stretch through the southern part of Texas. Every guard carried an unusual amount of ammunition, and the orders that had been given were definite and drastic.

By the end of the week these in cheese.

# 1st Illinois First in Camp.

The 1st Illinois was the first regimen to go into camp here, and it was expected that by tomorrow the 2d and 7th, com-Gen. P. J. Foster, would be here. The the way to the Brownsville district. Other in a bulging portfolio for use.

New York regiments will pass through tonight, and army officers believe that by Wednesday or Thursday the New York movement will be completed.

The New York division headquarters will be at McAllen, where auxiliary troops and the 2d Brigade, made up of the 7th, 12th and 71st regiments, will be stationed. The 1st Brigade, comprising the 1st, 2d and 14th Infantry, will be at Mission, and the 3d Brigade, comprised of the 3d, 69th and 74th Infantry, at Pharr. With the exception of a part of the 7th, 1st, none of the guardsmen actually have reached stations on the border.

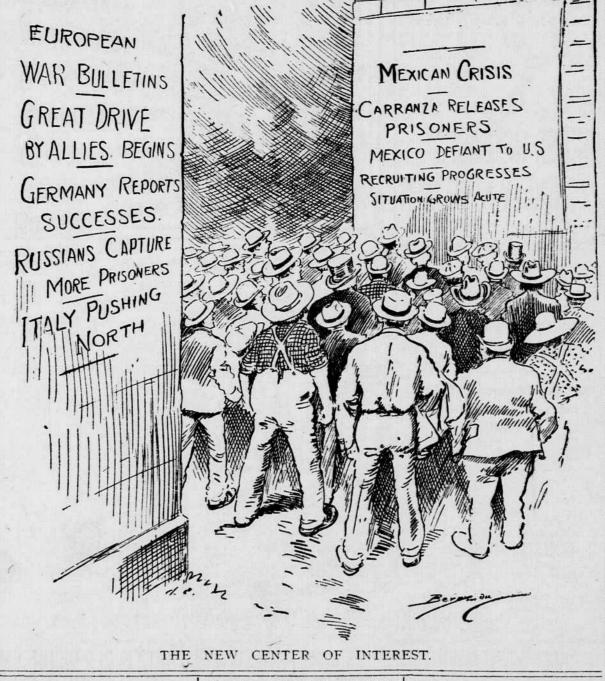
Enthusiastic members of the guards made the most of their stops in San Antonio as a part of "the front."

New York and a battalion of Utah artillery, none of the guardsmen actually have reached stations on the border. Enthusiastic members of the guards made the most of their stops in San Antonio day while waiting for trains to be transferred from one railroad to and the most of their stops in San Antonio as a part of "the front."

Out at the camp where the 1st Illinois had been sent the faces of those who the daily heat of approximately 160 degrees were burned a bright red by the blazing sun. Officers were working hard to get the camp in shape, while regular army officers appeared from time to time to offer suggestions and assistance.

Two American Sailors Wounded.

Two American Sailors Wounded.



# MR. HUGHES IS RESTING

Republican Nominee for President on His First Real Vacation in Ten Years.

BRIDGEHAMPTON, N. Y., July 1.mainder of the day just to walking

Mr. Hughes had few callers today. To time he could before the campaign in

orders that had a consider the state of the week those in charge of the mobilization believe that it will be almost completed. Without hitch and without having interfered with the regular that the state of the without having interfered with the regular trailways were in all its essentials through to election only the immediate steps in mind, but with his entire program mapped out

on which he worked for a time today Mr. Hughes has at his disposal the views of virtually all the chief party leaders and progressives with whom he has conferred since his nomination.

### Suggestions Jotted Down. Suggestions from Roosevelt, Taft,

7th, 71st and 14th New York Infantry jotted down by the nominee while they passed through San Antonio today on were fresh in mind, have been placed New York regiments will pass through will be consulted and from selections tonight, and army officers believe that by which he makes Mr. Hughes will frame

WALKS FORTY MILES WHEN TOLD TO MEET NEXT BORDER PICKET

DOUGLAS, Ariz., July 1.-Adam Dockery, a private in Company B, Arizona organized militia, reported yesterday as missing, returned to camp today after walking nearly forty miles while on outpost duty. The private, a recent recruit, it was said, at militia headquarters, was placed on guard at the tions to walk to the east until he met the sentry he was to

In some manner Dockery missed the sentry. He kept he met a patrol on guard eighteen miles east of the

"Dockery tertainly obeyed instructions," an officer remarked, "but it is a good thing he met that patrol or he probably would have walked to El Paso."

# DIE IN POWDER BLAST

Several Thousand Pounds at Emporium, Pa., Plant Explode. Flames Attack Ruins.

EMPORIUM, Pa., July 1.-Six me were killed instantly, one died House yesterday, said: aboard a train en route to a Wil liamsport hospital, and five others were seriously burned about the body here this afternoon when several thousand pounds of powder exploded in the dryhouse at the Aetna Explosives Company's plant. The dryhouse was demolished and the ruins ignited, threatening adjoining property. The dead:

Otto Toner, aged twenty-three, Five unidentified men. Five of the injured were hurried t

the Williamsport, Pa., hospital. Fifteen men were working in the building when the explosion took place Three standing near a door were blown out of the building, but escaped with minor inturies. The four walls of the two-story brick structure were blown to bits. After the fire was extinguished the six bodies were found beneath the ruins. Company officials are investi gating the cause of the explosion.

### MEN AT CANAL MAY STRIKE. Metal Trades Workers Protest Against Charge for Rent.

PANAMA, July 1,-The metal trades employes in the shops of the Panams canal are preparing to quit work because they are being charged for rent without receiving an increase in wages The central organization of the men in the United States has advised the men to strike. 'A meeting will be held tomor row to decide whether to do so. Nine hundred of the 1.200 metal workers are affected.

the employes of the canal commission at Panama since March, 1915, when at order requring all employes to pay rent, light and fuel charges went into effect Several protests were made at Wash Labor before and after the order was promulgated. No dissatisfaction among the canal employes had been reported in the past few months.

# NATIONAL PARK SERVICE **BILL PASSED BY HOUSE**

Creates Bureau in Department of Interior to Have Reservations and Monuments in Its Charge.

A bill introduced by Representative park service, with a comprehensive system of supervision, passed the House vesterday afternoon. It creates a now under the jurisdiction of the Interior Department. The purpose of night, but with the capture of Montauthe bureau, as outlined in the bill, is: ban and Mametz, to the east and south "The service thus established shall east of it, and La Boissells, to the northpromote and regulate the use of the east, the place was nearly surrounded federal areas known as national parks, monuments and reservations by such means as conform to the fundamental means as conform to the fundamental purpose of said parks, monuments and reservations, which purpose is to conserve the scenery and natural and historic objects and the wild life therein, and to provide for the enjoyment of the same in such manner and by such means as will leave them unimpaired for the enjoyment of future genera-

# First Proposed in 1910.

Such a park service was proposed by

"It begins to look as if the movement we have been leading for years for the greater usefulness of the national parks through the establishment of a park service is to be realized. It will mean great things for our vast recreational

areas.

People are coming to realize that they

People are coming to travel abroad to find scenic grandeur, but that it is in their own country. And the United States will benefit in an economic way by attracting for American tourist travel the hundreds of millions of dollars that have been going abroad for travel all But that is a by-product—the g

# June Advertising

Last month The Evening and Sunday Star printed over a million lines of advertising, an increase of more than 75,000 lines over June last year.

This was an average of over a hundred columns of advertising every week day and nearly two hundred columns every Sunday.

The most notable increase was in The Sunday Star, which gained over fourteen columns, or nearly two pages, of advertising each Sunday. The Evening Star gained nearly a page a day.

The Star daily and Sunday printed more advertising than either two of its competitors combined, and yesterday printed more local display advertising than all three of them combined.

# MANY TOWNS CAPTURED AND TRENCH LABYRINTH **OVERRUN BY THE BRITISH**

Huge Guns in Chorus of Blasts Hew Way For English Who Keep Up Tremendous Drive.

FIERCE GERMAN COUNTER ATTACKS SUCCEED NORTH OF ANORE VALLEY

French Seize Thousands of Prisoners and Several Villages South of the Somme-Retake Thiaumont Work on the Verdun Front.

LONDON, July 1.—British and French troops, thrown forward in a grand offensive against the German lines on both sides of the River Somme, sixty miles north of Paris, have penetrated at one point to a depth of five miles; taken several villages and captured a labyrinth of trenches, extending to a depth of 1,000 yards on a

The drive, the most spectacular in this region since the British captured Loos last September, began Saturday morning, after the German trenches had been bathed in a hail of shells from gur of every caliber for days. Progress has been reported along the entire front of about twenty-five miles.

The greatest success gained by the British was on the right. In the center they captured what are designated in the official report as "many strong points" along a front of four miles. But north of the Ancre valley to Gommecourt powerful counter attacks by the Germans have resulted in forcing the British back from various sections of the ground gained in their first onslaughts.

### MANY TOWNS HAVE BEEN CAPTURED.

The town of Albert was the starting point of one of the fiercest thrusts, the British advancing from east of the town to Montauban, nore than five miles away. Besides Montauban and Serre, the rillages of Hebuterne, La Boiselle and Mametz have been captured. Two thousand German prisoners have passed through the British

In co-operation with the British, the French initiated a strong offensive. South of the Somme they captured four villages and orth of that river they established themselves in the neighborhood of Hardecourt and Curlu. The number of unwounded German prisoners taken by the French has reached 3,500 up to the time of the sending of the last official report.

The recapture of the famous Thiaumont work by the French also been effected. This important strategic point has changed hands several times and around it probably thousands of men have terior, with headquarters in this city, fallen. On the left bank of the Meuse the fighting is most intense to have in charge the existing national around Hill 304, Le Mort Homme and Avocourt.

The entente allied drive was begun against German trenches leveled after a seven-day bombardment, in which more than 1,000,000 shots daily had ed that the infantry was to make the been fired. The progress of the battle has bee

marked by steadily increasing intensity. North of the River Ancre it has been particularly severe. The enemy in several villages offered a strenuous must move the guns and carry forward resistance, but the gallantry of the the fire to protect the infantry advance. On the average clear day, the American Civic Association in 1910, when the first bill for the purpose was introduced in Congress. Richard B. Watrous, secretary of the association, speaking of the action taken by the House yesterday, said:

"It begins to look as if the movement we have been leading for years for the

# Long Action Promised.

At 6 o'clock tonight the British were around Gommecourt and Beaumont-Hamel, and fighting at this time was continuing determinedly, the first stage of what promised to be a long action developing.

Among the troops opposite the British, it has been found, were the British, it has been found, were the Prussian guard reserve division, which fought at Loos and Neuve Chappelle.

The struggle over the longest line of any offensive yet undertaken on the western front began at 7:30 o'clock this morning, under a pall of shell smoke with the unbroken roar of artillery.

From a hill the Associated Press correspondent watched the beginning of the battle. For weeks he had witnessed preparation for the first considerable effort of the new British army. Notwithstanding the fact that troops were moved to the front in immense numbers for the attack, there are still remaining billets in the rear which apparently are unnecessary in working out the present plans. which apparently are unnecessary in working out the present plans.

With deliberate and methodical precision the gathering of human and mechanical material proceeded. The whole line was included in the preliminary bombardment for the purpose of deceiving the Germans as to the point of attack.

# Dugouts Hives of Khaki.

Overwhelming as the power of the guns, the grim and significant spectacle was the sight of detachments of infantry, in field equipment moving forward until finally the dugouts were hives of khakl about to swarm forth for battle. Each of the officers had maps and directions in detail of the part his unit was to play in the whole complicated scheme of attack. The men had sewn in their uniforms insignia designed to designate the different units amid the dust and smoke of action.

tion.

As the battalions marched they sang the tunes they used to sing on the drill grounds at home after they responded to Kitchener's call. There were quiet and undemonstrative English, speaking with Yorkshire or Cornwall accent, or might be breaking out in gibes in the slang of the London cockney. There were brawny Scota, with kilts and steel mushroom helmets, suggesting medieval men of arms. An Irish battalion was whistling the Mar-

ful work ahead.
"But it is in the contract," said a young Englishman. "It is what we expected. It is our turn to make

# Air of Expectancy Everywhere.

As the days of the bombardment passed the air of expectancy was noticeable everywhere through the army. Last night the word was passassult this morning. At dawn the correspondent ascended a hill in the region of Albert. The sun rose brilliantly, promising another fine day. This was even more welcome than yesterday to artillery observers, who

# Guns in Chorus of Blasts.

But this morning something more than a mist was rising from the dewladen fields and hid the landscape. From 6 o'clock to 7:30 all the guns along the front were for the first time firing their fastest in a chorus of final blasts, cutting wires and demolishing trenches. The rapid fire of small-caliber weapons resulted in a continuous roll, while only the guns of big caliber, with their heavier reports above the monotone, had perceptible intervals between the blasts.

The trenches were hidden by a cur-tain of smoke punctured with vicious tain of smoke punctured with vicious flashes. Toward that cloud which shrouded every form of destruction within the power of man, the reserves were moving forward. Far above the observation balloons, motionless in the still air, a squadron of aeroplanes was seen flying to its work, spotting targets for the artillery.

## Men Leap the Parapets.

At 7:20 o'clock the rapid-fire trench mortars added their shells to the deluge pouring upon the first-line German trenches. After ten minutes of this, at 7:30 o'clock, the guns lifted their fire to the second line of German trenches, as if they were answering to the pressure of a single button, and the men of the new British army leaped over their parapets and rushed toward the wreckage the guns and mortars had wrought. Even close at hand they were visible only a moment before being hidden by the smoke of the German shell curtain over which all remained of the trenches. Germans had to yield to "two years of our preparedness against forty for the Germans," said a staff officer, and we have satisfactorily started in on our first trial of our new divisions in the teamwork of a big attack."

Nothing was now to be seen from the hill except smoke flashes through which the famous figure of the Virgin, atop the tower at Abert struck by a shell early in the war, but still in place, although tipped at an angle, showed dimly.

Marooned Five Days, Hungry.

It was not long, however, before fact.